

# SETTLEMENT: Site, Situation & Function

A **settlement** is any place where people live and work. The size of a settlement can vary from a single building (e.g. a farm) to a large and important city such as Glasgow or London (Fig.5)

The initial location of a settlement is influenced by its site. **Site** describes the land upon which the settlement sits. It is concerned with the landscape of the settlement, its local relief, water supply, slope, soils, etc (Figs. 6 and 7).

Even if the site of a settlement is a good one, the settlement is unlikely to grow into a large city unless it has a good situation.

**Situation** describes the location of the settlement in relation to its surroundings such as landforms, land uses, roads and other settlements.

The **function** of a settlement relates to its economic and social development and refers to its main activities. The original function of a settlement can change depending on economic or social changes within it. For example, an original defensive settlement may now have a tourist function.

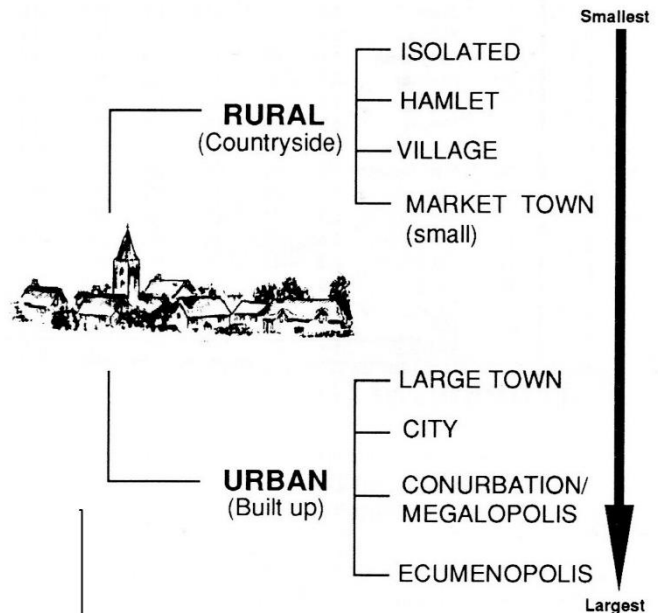


Fig. 5 An hierarchy of settlements

Fig.6 The best site ?

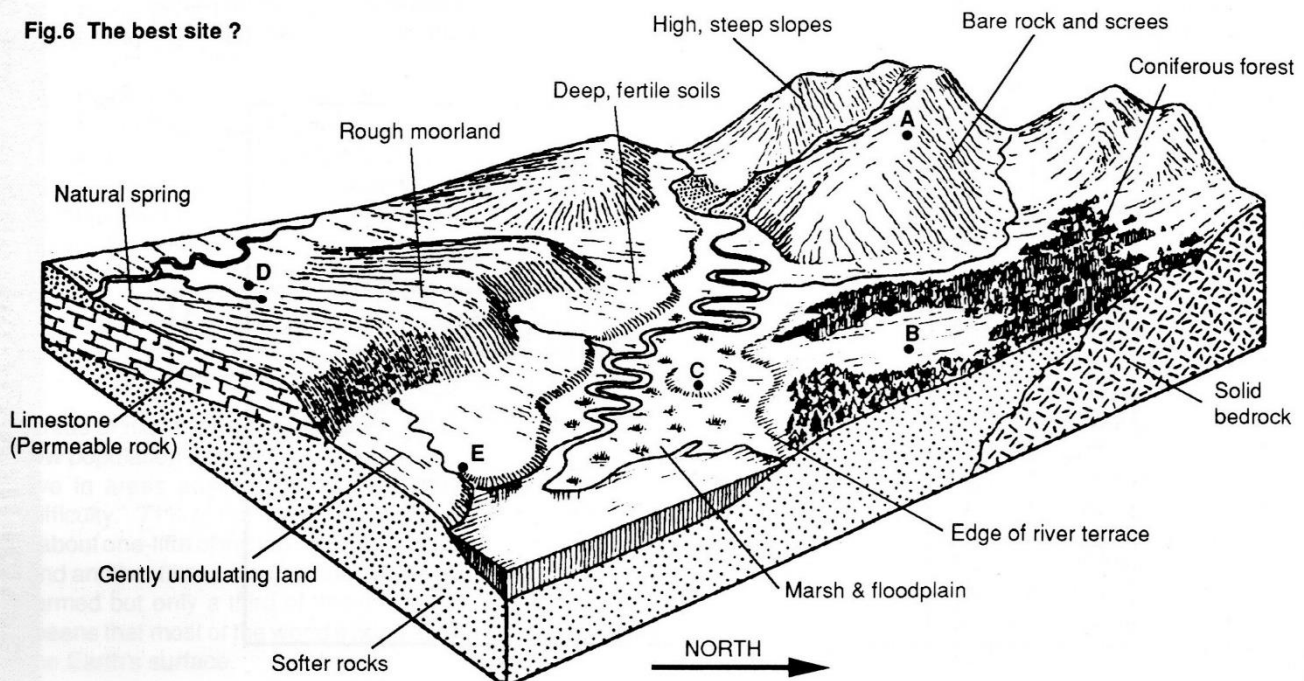
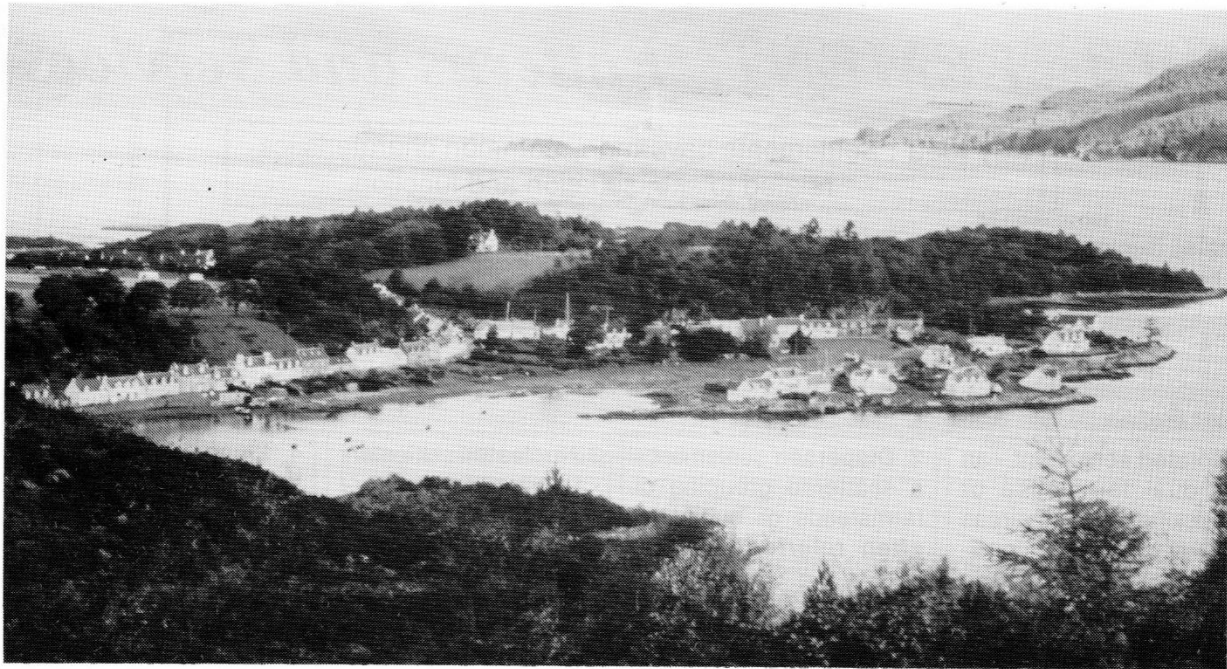


Fig.7 The site of Plockton, Wester Ross.



### Rural and Urban Settlement

Study Fig.7 carefully and decide for yourself whether it shows a rural or an urban settlement. There are many ways in which to define the differences between rural and urban settlement.

**Size** - generally rural settlements are smaller than urban settlements.

**Services** - the provision of such services as secondary schools, hospitals, banks, shops and public transport are often absent or limited in rural settlements

**Land use** - in rural areas settlements are often widely spaced and open land separates settlements. In urban areas settlements are often in close proximity and there is a wide variety of land use within small areas. Open space is often in short supply

**Occupations** - in urban areas the working population is mainly engaged in secondary and tertiary industries (e.g. bakeries or shops & offices). In rural areas, the working population is mainly engaged in primary industries (e.g. farming).

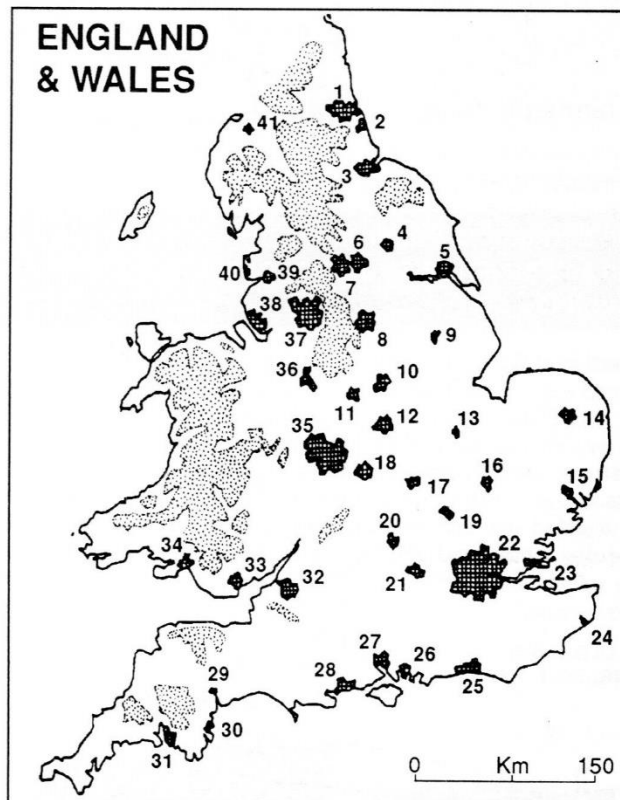


Fig.8 Major settlements in England & Wales

## Assignment Two

1. Explain the differences between the **site**, **situation** and **function** of a settlement.
2. List the advantages and disadvantages of each of the sites labelled **A-E** in Fig.5
3. Rank these five sites in order for suitability of settlement. Explain your rank order.

### 4a Study Fig.7

Draw a simple labelled sketch to illustrate the main features of the site shown

- 4b Why would early settlers have chosen this site ?

- 4c. In which ways do you think the site poses problems for modern developments ?
5. Make your own key for Fig.8 and, using an atlas, name the major settlements in England & Wales.
6. Describe the **situation** of settlements 1, 13 and 32.
7. What are main differences between rural and urban settlements ?
8. Are there any other ways in which to describe the main differences between rural and urban settlements ?
9. What is the main **function** of the settlement in which you live ?

# SETTLEMENT: Patterns and Services

Settlements display many patterns on the landscape - patterns to do with their shape and function. An O.S. map extract should be studied as you read through this section on patterns of settlement (Figs. 9 and 10).

## Rural Settlement Patterns

Fig.9

Rural settlement patterns are varied in nature and although village shapes vary, it is possible to identify several main types:-

**1. Isolated settlement** - an individual farmhouse or house, often found in areas of adverse physical conditions, e.g. in the Scottish Highlands.



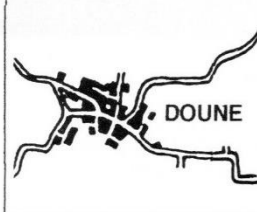
DRUMBUIE FARM

**2. Dispersed settlement** - a scattered grouping of farmsteads or buildings, often referred to as a hamlet, e.g. crofting townships in the Western Isles.



RANNOCH

**3. Nucleated settlement** - a clustered grouping of buildings, often found at a road junction and regarded as a village, e.g. Doune, Stirlingshire.



DOUNE

**4. Linear settlement** - a settlement strung-out along a line of communication or confined to a valley, e.g. Kippen in Stirlingshire or Ebbw Vale, S.Wales



KIPPEN

## Urban Settlement Patterns

Fig.10

Urban settlements also display a variety of patterns on the landscape. The main patterns which can be identified are:-

### 1. Medieval Zone or Core

- Villages which expanded into towns during the Middle Ages may have an irregular pattern of narrow, closely-spaced streets in their central areas. This reflected the unplanned nature of expansion and lack of space within the common defensive walls.

THE OLD TOWN,  
EDINBURGH



Common features of such layouts are Market Squares, Castles or Palaces, many Churches and Town Walls, e.g. Edinburgh's Old Town

### 2. 19th. Century Zone

- The areas of towns which developed at the time of the Industrial expansion in the 19th. Century usually have a regular pattern of evenly spaced streets crossing each other at right angles. This is known as a grid-iron pattern. Here factories and houses were built in close proximity.

GOVANHILL

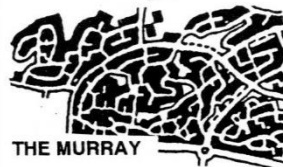


Common features of such layouts are railways, terraced housing, factories and a dense, regular road network, e.g. Govanhill, Glasgow.

### 3. 20th Century Zone

- During the 20th. Century, most towns expanded first of all outwards along main roads. Large areas of housing built between the 1st and 2nd World Wars, however, have a geometric street layout with crescents, semi-circular and radiating streets and cul-de-sacs (dead-end streets)

MUIRHOUSE, EDINBURGH



Housing areas built since the 2nd. World War tend to have less regular, gradually curving streets and numerous cul-de-sacs, e.g. The Murray, East Kilbride.

### 4. Industrial Zone

- Industrial zones can often be identified on O.S. maps because the built-up areas are larger than housing blocks, and the streets are not so closely or regularly spaced. Some industrial areas, especially older ones, also have branch railway lines leading into them.

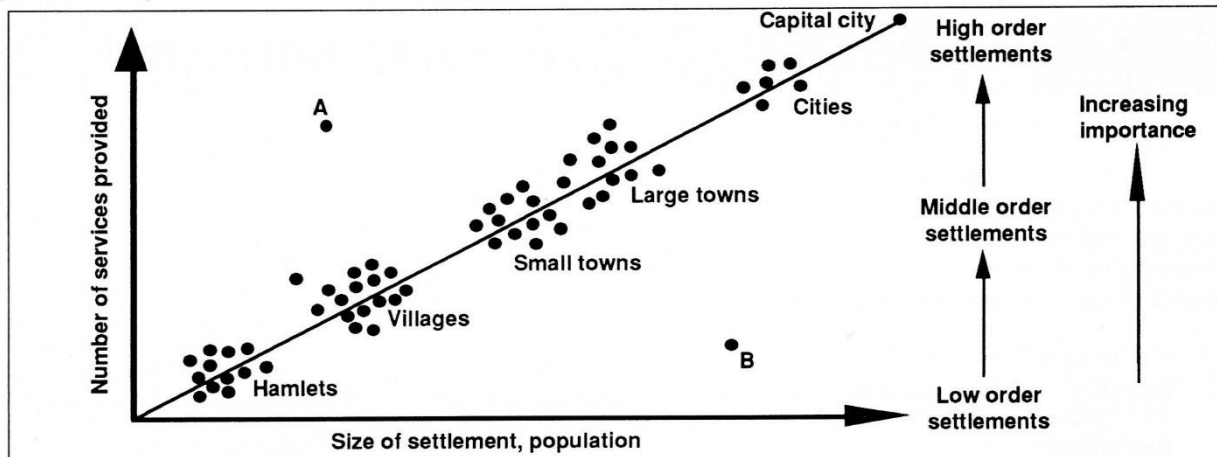
CRAIGNEUK



Large Urban-Industrial Zones are associated with Steel-making, Shipbuilding, Engineering or Chemical factories, e.g. Craigneuk, Glasgow



Fig.11 Hierarchy of settlement - the relationship between size, importance & functions



### Services and settlements.

The importance of a settlement is equated with the following:-

- The **size** of a settlement - its area and population
- The range and number of functions or **services** within a settlement
- The **sphere of influence** of a settlement.

Settlements provide services to those who live and work in them. The larger the settlement, the more services it usually provides. Fig.11 is a generalised **hierarchy** of settlements based on service provision. Important to the study of services are the terms **Threshold** - the minimum number of customers needed for a service to be profitable and **Range** of a service - the distance people are willing to travel to obtain that service. **Low order services** are those which have a small threshold and range of service. People use them frequently and they are numerous. They are found in villages, towns and cities and tend to be dispersed throughout the settlement, e.g. a newsagents. **Middle Order services** have a moderate threshold and have moderate range, in that people may be willing to travel some distance to obtain them. They are found only in towns and cities and are often located in large shopping centres and in the town centre, e.g. shoe shops. **High Order services** have very large thresholds and range of services. Normally only found in town centres and cities, they tend to be centrally located because they require large customer flows to be profitable, e.g. department stores. The **Sphere of Influence** of a settlement can be defined as the area served by it. The size of the sphere of influence depends on the size, importance and functions of the settlement and its surroundings, the transport facilities available and the level of competition from rival settlements (Fig.12)

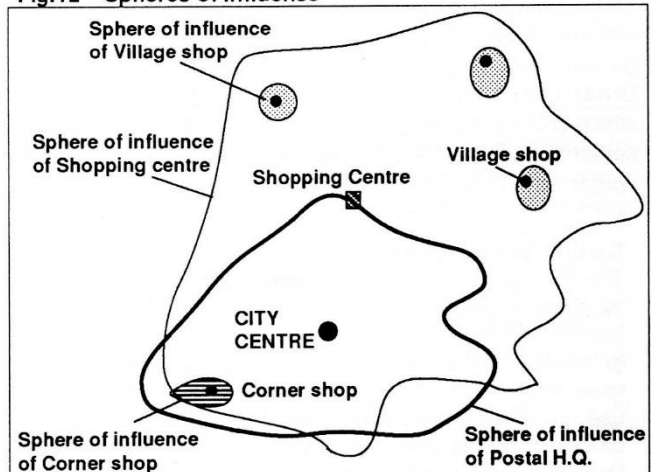
People who live in rural settlements generally rely on towns to provide all but everyday basic services. The hamlet or village are said to be within the sphere of influence of a town because people are served by that town for middle and high order services. Towns and cities compete for the custom of people living within their surroundings (or **hinterland**). Various factors are important when people decide which larger settlement they will use, e.g.

- Distance and ease of transport
- Type and variety of services provided
- Local environment - some settlements may be more attractive or 'friendly' to shop in than others
- Personal contact or choice - relatives, easier parking or better customer service may influence people to shop in a settlement which is not necessarily closer to home.

## Assignment Three

- Briefly describe the differences between a dispersed and a nucleated settlement pattern.
- Why are some settlements linear in pattern?
- Explain the meaning of the following :- grid-iron pattern, cul-de-sac, irregular pattern.
- Which urban problems may a Medieval street pattern cause a modern city?
- Write a definition of each of the following terms:- Service, Threshold, Range, Hinterland and Sphere of Influence.
- Give at least 2 examples of each of the following :- Low, Middle & High order services.
- Study Fig.11 carefully.  
Explain what is meant by "settlement hierarchy".
- The function of a settlement can affect the range of services it provides. Describe the range of services provided in both a holiday resort and a commuter settlement. Explain your answer.
- Give some examples of how the function of a settlement can affect its sphere of influence.
- Give some possible explanations of the graph position of A and B on Fig.11.
- Explain the differences in the size of the 4 spheres of influence shown on Fig.12.
- In a large settlement, high order services are usually centrally located while low order services are dispersed throughout the settlement. Give examples of both.

Fig.12 Spheres of Influence





# SETTLEMENT: Land use patterns

There are many different **land uses** to be found in settlements and the larger the settlement, the greater the variety of land uses there are within it. Land uses - the ways in which the land is used - can include the following categories :-

- Commercial** - shops and offices
- Industrial** - factories, workshops and ports
- Residential** - housing areas
- Recreational** - parks, sports facilities, etc
- Transport** - roads, railways, airports, etc.
- Wasteland** - derelict and cleared land.

Older settlements have generally evolved - in other words they have developed and grown over time. This usually takes hundreds of years and the pattern of land use in older settlements is very often complicated. In contrast, **New Towns** are carefully planned with a clear pattern of land use more easily identifiable.

The different types of land uses listed above are often found in certain parts of a settlement. For example, Commercial land uses are usually to be found near the centre of a settlement. This land use zone is usually called the Central Business District (or **CBD**).

It is possible to distinguish patterns or zones of land use within settlements especially in larger towns and cities. These patterns reflect the development or evolution of the settlement over time. This distribution of land use can often be explained by referring to one of the following **Models of Urban Land Use**. Figures 13 - 15 are models of urban areas which show patterns of land use which may exist in larger settlements in developed countries. Each land use model contains four main zones, described below:

## Central Business District

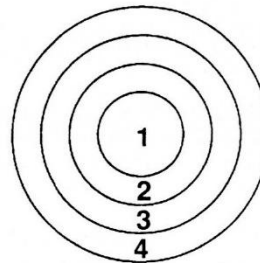
The CBD is the heart of the urban area where large department stores, offices and banks, cinemas and theatres, main transport terminals and expensive shops are found. Located here in the most accessible area of the settlement, these land uses need many customers to pay for the expensive land they use. To offset this cost, the CBD often has many high-rise blocks of offices and shops. Famous CBD areas include Princes Street (Edinburgh), Oxford Street and 'The City' (London), the Ginza (Tokyo) and Wall Street (New York).

## Inner City

Located around the CBD is usually an area of tightly-packed land uses - housing and older industrial sites built during the last century to be within walking distance of each other. Today many of these areas are in decline and some have been extensively redeveloped. Previously known as the Twilight Zone, many of these areas have become more fashionable. Young wealthy people often move in and improve (or **Gentrify**) areas in close proximity to the CBD.

Figures 13 - 15 Models of Urban Land Use

Fig.13 Concentric Circle Model



The Concentric Model of Urban Land Use is based on the theory that settlements grow outwards from their centre with age. The oldest buildings would then be nearest the centre and the most modern closest to the edge of the settlement.

Key for Figs 13 - 15

1	CBD
2	Inner City/Twilight Zone
3a	Tower Block housing
3b	Pre-1945 housing
3c	Post-1945 housing
4	Industrial zone

Fig.14 Sector Model

The Sector Model of Urban Land Use suggests that settlements are influenced by their transport routes - rivers, railways, roads - and develop in wedges or sectors of land use.

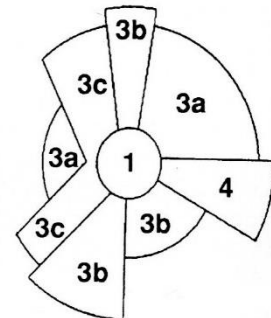
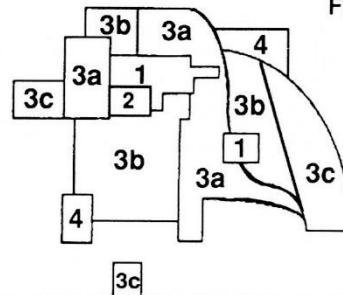


Fig.15 Multiple Nuclei Model

The Multiple Nuclei Model of Urban Land Use is based on the idea that most settlements grow from an amalgamation of smaller settlements and have more than one centre.



**Residential areas** These can be divided into different types of housing areas, for example :

- a) **Pre-1945** housing areas - see Fig 10, P.5
- b) **Post-1945** housing areas - see Fig 10, P.5
- c) **1960s tower block** housing often in the Twilight Zone.

Residential areas may also be further classified as council- or privately-owned; inner city or suburban housing areas.

**Industrial Zones** Old established industries may remain near the centre but the increasing cost of land is encouraging many companies to sell this expensive land and relocate to cheaper, more accessible sites on industrial estates. These are often areas of light industry located near to good roads on the edge of the settlement.

**Note:** Many large settlements have more than one centre - where different centres often specialise in different functions.

Fig.16 Urban area



## Assignment Four

- 1 Explain why shops and offices are found in the CBD of a large settlement.
- 2 Which urban land use zones are shown in Fig.16 ?  
Make a very simple sketch to illustrate your answer.
- 3 Compare and then contrast the Models of Urban land use shown in Figs.13-15.
- 4 Which order do you think the settlement shown in Fig.16 is in a settlement hierarchy ?  
Explain your answer.
- 5 Describe the ways in which you could investigate the size of the sphere of influence of the settlement shown in Fig.16.

### O.S. MAP EXTRACT SECTION

Use the Stirling O.S. map extract (SE Quadrant) or another suitable map extract to help you answer the following questions

- 6 Use the sketch map (Fig.17) & the Stirling Map extract.  
Complete your own copy of the table below:

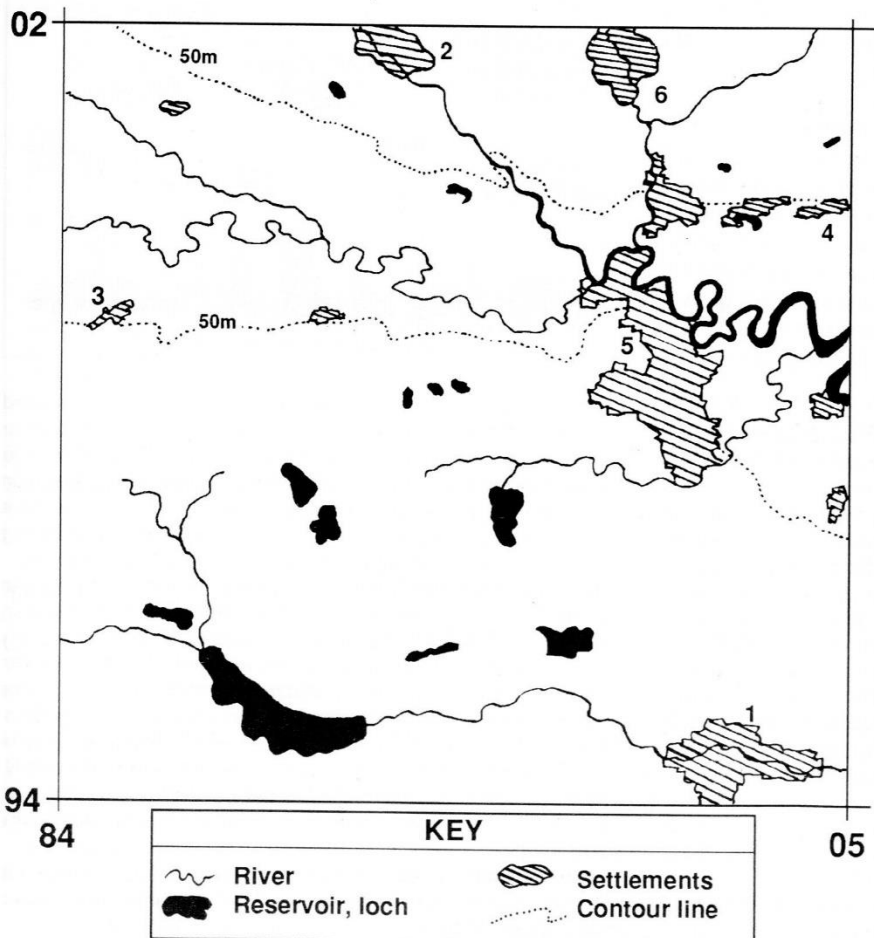
No	Settlement	6 Fig Ref
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

- 7 Give map examples of each of the main categories of land use listed on page 7. Include 6 figure map references for each.
- 8 Copy and complete the table below using map examples. You may refer back to Fig.9, page5

Settlement pattern	Example	6 fig ref.
Isolated		
Dispersed		
Nucleated		
Linear		
Medieval		
19th.C		
Post-1945		
Industrial		

- 9 Which Model of Urban Land Use best fits Stirling (or large urban area) ? Justify your answer.
- 10 Draw a simplified Land Use Model of Stirling (or large urban area). Include a Key

Fig.17 Stirling area sketch map



# SETTLEMENT: Urban change & problems

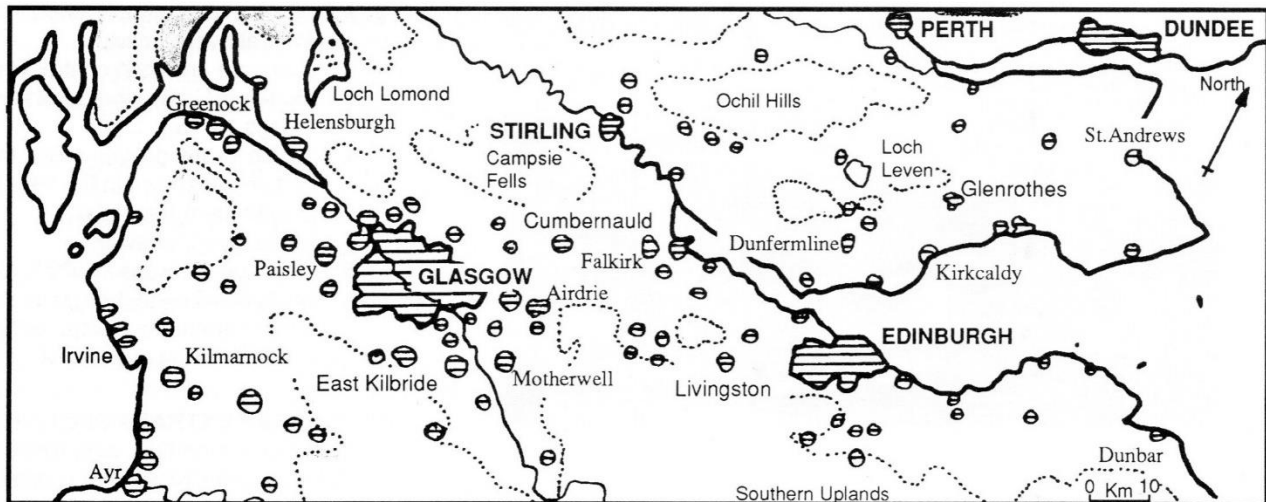
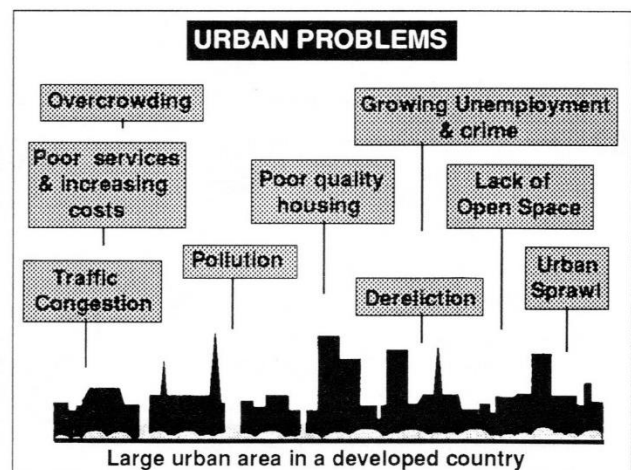


Fig.18 Central Scotland - main urban areas  
Fig.19 Problems in urban areas of Scotland

As the proportion of the world's population living in urban areas continues to grow rapidly, urban areas grow larger and experience more problems. Urban decay, overcrowding, pollution, congestion and lack of basic resources (such as water supply and sanitation) are all evident problems. Urban areas in developed countries, such as Britain, however, experience different problems from those in developing countries, such as India.

Figure 18 shows the location of the main urban areas of Central Scotland all of which experience change, especially the older and larger settlements. Large settlements such as London or Glasgow have grown in size through much of the 19th. and 20th. centuries. Their rapid urban expansion has been largely due to the development of a variety of industries and ports, the expansion of business and services, growing employment and with it, increasing standards of living. This has often led to urban problems such as those illustrated in Fig.19:



**Overcrowding** - in the CBD (vehicles, workers, shoppers) results in major congestion, high accident rates and pollution (litter, air and noise).

**Poor quality Housing** - the inner city housing in many large settlements was built in the 1890s and early 1900s in the form of tenement blocks and flats and has suffered through age and neglect. Few modern amenities (hot water, baths & toilets, private garages) and problems such as dampness or dry rot combine to create 'ghetto' areas or Twilight zones. Many of these old buildings fall into decay and become dangerous through subsidence.

**Urban Sprawl and Suburban Growth** - as settlements expanded, huge housing areas developed on their edge (or suburbs) often many kilometres from the inner city areas. Much suburban development was unplanned and uncontrolled. Some areas were constructed without sufficient local services or industries. The suburban development (or untidy sprawl) also increased the travel distance to work and today many of these areas have become problem urban areas.

**Traffic congestion and Pollution** - most large urban areas act as magnets for people as workers, shoppers and tourists. Many

elaborate, expensive urban road networks have been constructed in attempts to improve traffic flow. But congestion remains a major urban problem, especially in and around the CBD of a large settlement. Industries and traffic create environmental pollution (air, noise and visual) and large settlements constantly have problems of disposal of household and human waste - polluting rivers, seas and land areas around the edge of the settlement.

**Unemployment and Crime** - Often major problems in large urban areas. The loss of jobs in traditional industries such as engineering, port and dock work also creates industrial dereliction. Many large settlements have large areas of waste ground (often known as 'brown earth gap sites') which look unattractive and once housed large industries employing often thousands of people. Many economic & social problems are also linked with areas of urban-industrial decline - increasing unemployment & poverty, racial tension and street crime (muggings, theft and drugtaking).

**Provision of services** - increasing costs of services within large settlements create problems of provision for urban authorities.

**Lack of Open Space** - in many large settlements open land is scarce, especially near the centre. 'Built-up areas' often have a drab appearance.



The problems of urban growth in developed countries, such as Britain, have been tackled in a variety of ways with varying degrees of success:

**Urban Decay and Renewal** - areas suffering urban decay have the following negative characteristics - structural deterioration of buildings, high density housing (tenements, flats) and unsanitary conditions including dampness and vermin infestation. However, many inner city areas also have positive characteristics - the convenience of close proximity to shops, entertainments and workplaces, especially those in and around the CBD, strong local community spirit, cheap houses, cheap rents and local rates. Governments since the 1950s have been attempting to solve the urban problems of such areas by combinations of the following strategies:-

**Comprehensive Redevelopment Schemes** - concerned with the demolition of whole areas of housing and old industry. Low density modern housing with parking and safe play areas was planned to replace the old poor quality housing. Purpose built modern industrial estates were constructed to try to attract a wide variety of industries. Areas such as the Gorbals in Glasgow or Leith in Edinburgh became C.R.A.s in the 1960s & 1970s. But there were problems. In many areas tower blocks (high rise flats) were built (fig.20). These were found to be unsuitable for the elderly and young families and suffered major dampness and design problems. Whole communities were destroyed in the CRA scheme process and many areas failed to attract a wide and sufficient industrial base from which to recreate high employment rates among the local population. Where local consultation and the traditional terraced or flatted housing designs were preferred, CRA schemes were more successful such as in the G.E.A.R. (Glasgow's Eastern Areas Renewal scheme) area. In such areas, consideration was concentrated upon the human aspects of redevelopment and not solely on the built environment.

**Housing Estates** - huge areas of countryside usually on the edge of the city, were bought over and devoted to the construction of modern tenements. Glasgow built such 'schemes' at Easterhouse, Castlemilk, Drumchapel and Pollock. Edinburgh built Muirhouse and Craigmillar. Thousands of people from inner city areas of urban decay were moved out up to 13 km from their traditional homes and family networks, into modern estates which often had very few local services, few shops or bus services and little employment. The housing retained a high density and was often of poor construction. These large estates, housing sometimes in excess of 60,000 people, had a lack of community spirit and a high unemployment rate. Today many areas have fallen into disrepair and have become the major problem areas in themselves. Many areas have become unoccupied and vandalised. Private housing developers have bought over some areas such as parts of Pilton, Edinburgh in an attempt to improve them.

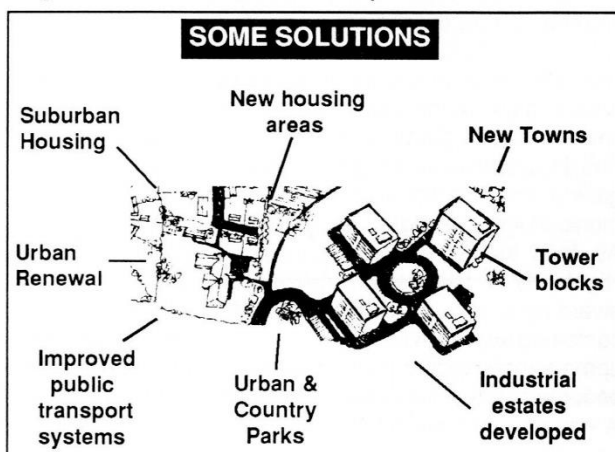
**New Towns** - five Scottish new towns have been built in Central Scotland, some distance from existing large cities in an attempt to create a completely modern, planned urban environment in pleasant surroundings with the attraction of new jobs in ultra-modern industries (eg. electronics, food processing, telecom, etc) East Kilbride, Cumbernauld, Irvine, Glenrothes and Livingston (fig.18) have common characteristics as new towns - modern CBDs usually as shopping malls, neighbourhood residential areas with localised services linked to the CBD by good roads, industrial estates located away from residential areas usually on the urban fringe, high amenity housing and greenspace for various recreational purposes.

**Renovation schemes** - CRA schemes were very expensive and not guaranteed success. Where inner city areas had structurally sound old housing, renovation proved a much better solution to urban decay. Renovation schemes included re-roofing buildings, installing central heating, modern WC facilities, baths and double-glazing. Car parking areas and safe children's play areas were also included. Housing density was reduced by knocking two small flats into one. The local community was largely retained and any overspill population housed in New Towns or overspill towns such as Airdrie or Bathgate.

Fig.20 A Tower block residential area



Fig. 21 Some solutions to urban problems



## Assignment Four

- 1a Complete your own copy of Fig.18 by naming all the settlements & uplands shown.
- 1b Investigate then put into **Rank Order** of size of population the top ten settlements in Central Scotland.
- 1c Describe the situation of Stirling, Irvine and Glasgow.
- 2 Make brief explanatory notes for each of the urban problems listed in Fig.19.
- 3 Study Fig.20 above. Give detailed reasons for each of the following:-
  - i) The need for tower blocks in the 1960s
  - ii) Their main problems.
- 4 For each of the solutions attempted, give both advantages and disadvantages in terms of :
  - i) The **Social** aspects (on family, friends, travel)
  - ii) The **Economic** aspects (jobs, wealth, services)
  - iii) The **Environmental** aspects (appearance, etc)
- 5 Which of the above solutions to the problem of poor quality inner city housing do you think would best suit
  - i) A old widow living alone
  - ii) A young family of four ?
 Justify your answer.



## SETTLEMENT: Urban growth or sprawl ?

The original settlement of Inverness was built on a high knoll (or cnoc in Gaelic) overlooking the narrows of the River Ness- on which still stands Inverness Castle (11th.Century ). Today the settlement has grown and spread out over the land surrounding the original settlement (Fig.23). Inverness, often referred to as the capital of the Highlands, occupies an excellent situation at a point where the Moray and Beauly Firths narrow sufficiently to allow their crossing by main road over the Kessock Bridge. The settlement enjoys good road and rail links in all directions and has its own airport at nearby Dalcross.

Inverness is the main market, administrative and shopping town for the North and West, a major communications centre and an important tourist destination. Inverness houses important financial and commercial functions as well as a major industrial estate providing both services and employment for the region.

The sphere of influence of Inverness (Fig.21) encompasses most of the Highlands and Islands which have a combined total population in excess of 250,000 people. The importance of Inverness is also reflected in the steady growth of its population (Fig.22). Improvements to its communications - the upgrading of the railway, airport and main A9 road in the 1980's together with the siting of the Highlands & Islands Enterprise Headquarters and the awarding of E.C. Objective One status for the area have combined to give Inverness the reputation of an expanding, upmarket and important settlement. Urban expansion has become a major feature of the area in recent times.

Fig.21 Inverness - situation & sphere of Influence

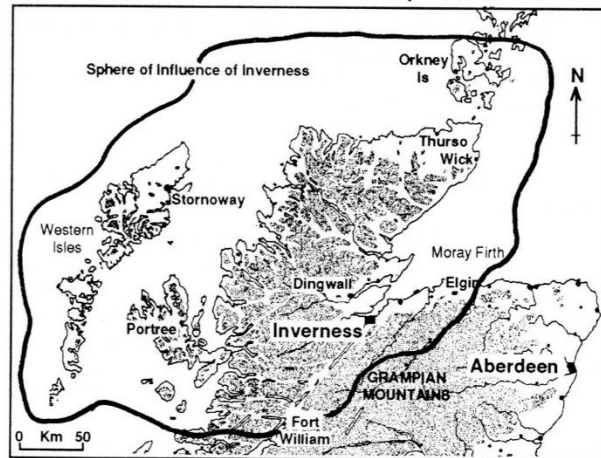


Fig.22 Inverness Population Data (1841- 2011)

1841	9,100	1921	20,940
1851	9,970	1931	22,580
1861	9,520	1941	No census (war)
1871	14,510	1951	28,100
1881	17,385	1961	29,770
1891	19,300	1971	34,660
1901	21,240	1981	36,470
1911	22,220	1991	41,766
		2001	67,208
		2011	79,202

Inverness, however, has expanded to the point where almost all the available flat land for development has been utilised. Whilst the site of the settlement served urban expansion in the 1970's and 1980's well, Inverness is now on the brink of what some local experts consider to be an urban sprawl.

Planners and developers face difficult decisions as to the best way forward for the expansion of Inverness.

Fig. 23 Inverness - the Highland capital

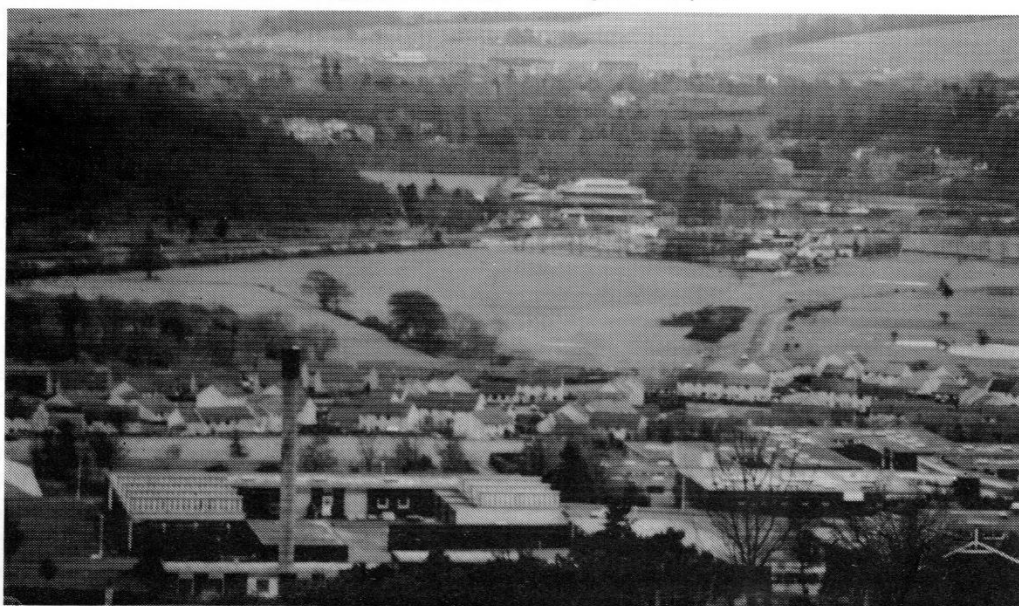
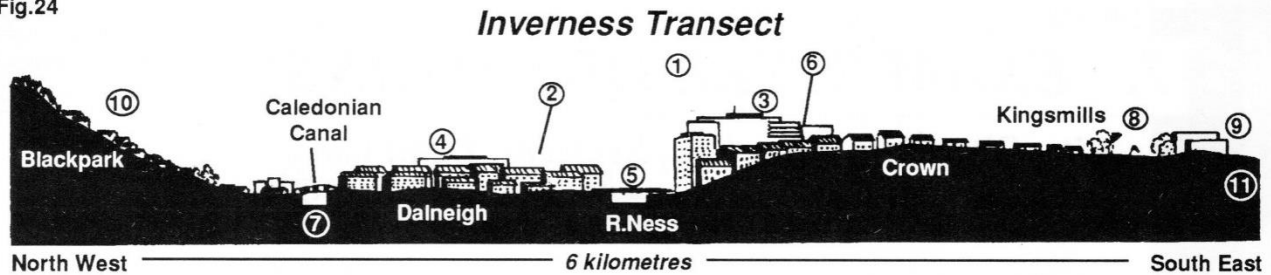




Fig.24



Some points to consider in the urban expansion or urban sprawl debate of Inverness are listed below:-

Inverness is the ideal location to tour the Highlands from. Improved communications have helped the growth of tourism. There has been a big boost to the hotel and conference trade in the area. There has also been a large influx of people in search of work and high quality of life in the 1970's to 1990's to the area around Inverness. A new shopping centre - the Eastgate (1983) - attracts 72% of all visitors to the town who travel by car. Extensions to the centre are planned for the 1990's. Improvements to the communications network have also attracted modern industries to Inverness.

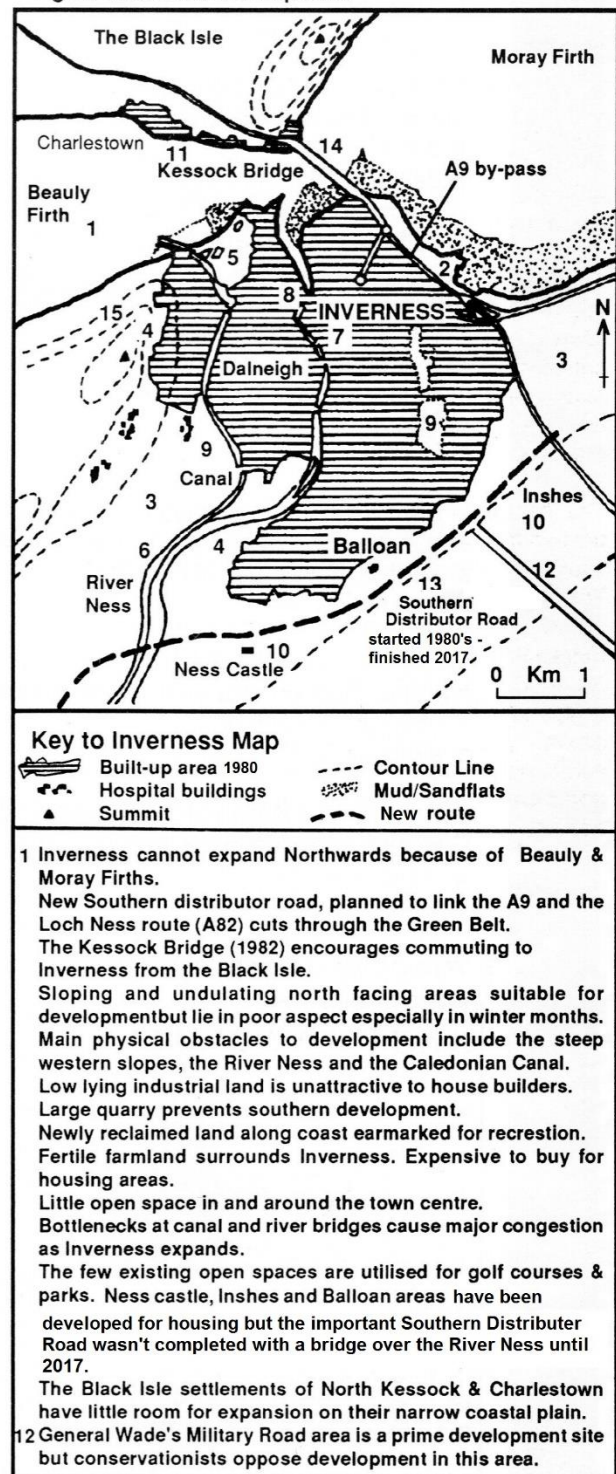
There are new light engineering and micro-technological industries. Better communications to Inverness have led to traffic congestion problems especially on the two main bridges over the River Ness. Traffic jams, noise and air pollution are a problem in and around the town centre. The main road west towards suburbs and Beauly has to cross the Caledonian Canal swing bridge. This is a major area for road congestion especially at peak travel times.

Golf courses and parks are now surrounded by large housing estates as the town expands into countryside mainly to the south and west. Space for new developments, eg. Out of Town shopping centres, leisure parks and new housing is now found mainly to the East of the town (Fig.25). Good road links with the main A9 route are being constructed to encourage developments in these areas. Housing areas are now to be found on the steep slopes surrounding the town, especially to the West. Inverness is running out of flat land for building. A new southern distributor road is planned as a bypass linking the A9 with the main roads to the West and South.

## Assignment Five

- Using an annotated diagram or sketch map, describe the site and situation of Inverness.
- Draw a line graph to illustrate the growth of the population of Inverness.
- Justify the statement that Inverness can be considered to be a **growth pole** (a major centre of economic and social growth)
- The Kessock Bridge was completed in 1982. What have been the likely impacts of this bridge on the following:-  
i. North Kessock ? ii. Inverness Town Centre ?
- Complete a key to the Inverness Transect (Fig.24) matching numbers 1-11 with extracts from the text on this page. Study Fig.25 carefully.
- Rewrite the Key to Fig.25 matching numbers 1-14 with the statements made in the key.
- Using the information provided on pages 11-12, write an essay on the growth of Inverness entitled "Urban Growth or Sprawl". Include details of the advantages and disadvantages of urban growth for the town. Does Inverness suffer from urban sprawl? Give reasons for your answer.

Fig.25 Inverness development





# Further Questions

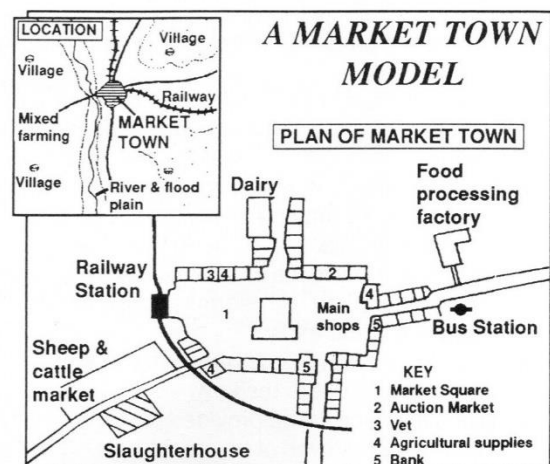
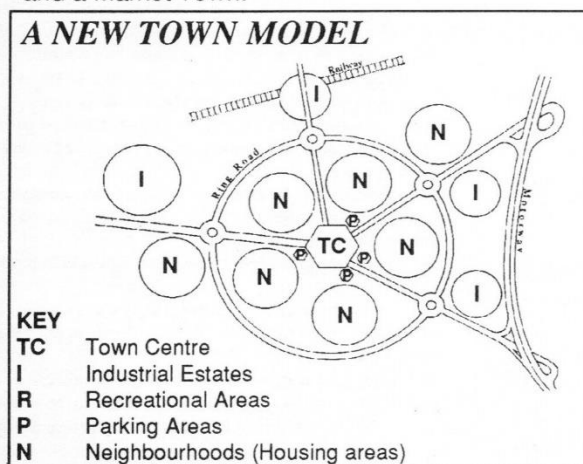
## *Site, Situation, Function, Services, Land use.*

### *Ordnance Survey Mapwork*

These questions can be answered by referring to any of the following map extracts:

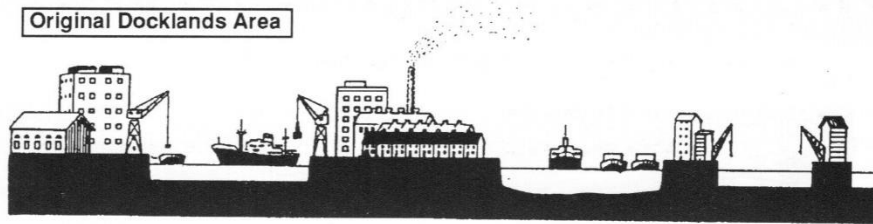
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a. Banff and Macduff 1:25 000 Extract No 830/0148-9 | c. Lincoln 1 : 50 000 Extract No 828/121    |
| b. Great Yarmouth 1 : 50 000 Extract No 866/134     | d. Stirling 1 : 50 000 Extract No 732/57-58 |

- For any of the following pairs of settlements state which settlement is the more important service centre. Give **two** reasons for your answer supported by map evidence.
  - Banff (GR 6844) and Macduff (GR 7064)
  - Belton (GR 4803) and Reedham (GR 4202)
  - Bracebridge Heath (GR 9867) and Branston (GR 0267)
  - Fallin (GR 8391) and Alva (GR 8897)
- Ordnance Survey maps are of limited use when studying service centres. List **three** other types of evidence which might be used to compare service centres.
- In what ways has the site of the following settlements influenced their growth and functions.
  - Macduff (GR 7064)
  - Great Yarmouth (GR 5207)
  - Lincoln (GR 9771)
  - Stirling (GR 7993)
- In what ways has the situation of the following settlements influenced their growth and functions. **and** what evidence is there that the functions of the settlements have changed with time?
  - Banff (GR 6864)
  - Belton (GR 4803)
  - Lincoln (GR 9771)
  - Dunblane (GR 7801)
- For the following pairs of grid references state which of the two areas is likely to be an area of newer housing. Support your answer with map evidence.
  - 686645 or 685638
  - 5207 or 5209
  - 9772 or 9873
  - 7992 or 8091
- Which urban growth model best reflects the growth of the following settlements? Give map evidence to support your answer.
  - Banff (GR 6864)
  - Great Yarmouth (GR 5207)
  - Lincoln (GR 9771)
  - Stirling (GR 7993)
- With the aid of the annotated diagrams below explain the form and land use pattern of a New Town and a Market Town.



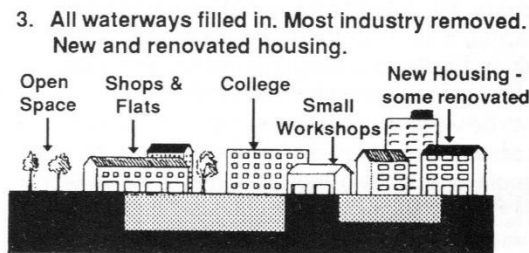
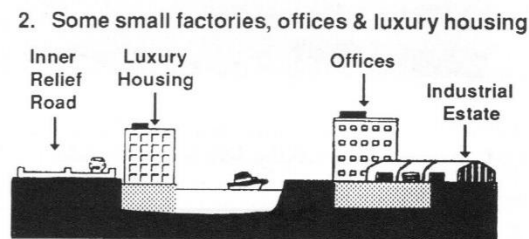
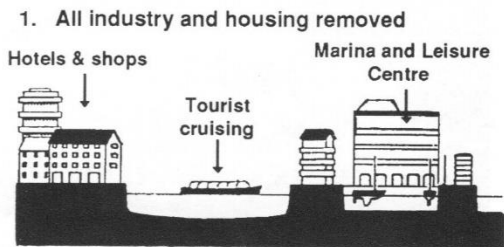
# SETTLEMENT : Urban Renewal

Examine the diagrams and information below



## THREE POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

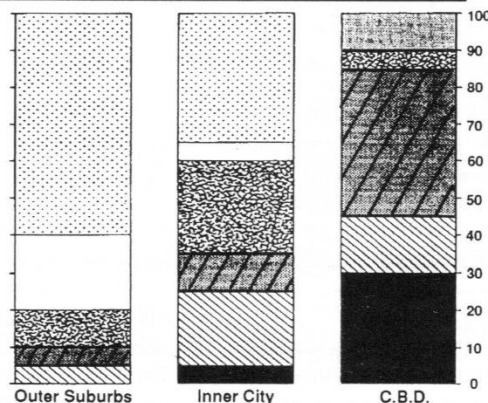
- 1a What economic, social and environmental effects do major industrial closures have on the areas around them?
- 1b Illustrate your answer with examples you have studied.
- 2a Examine the three possible redevelopment schemes, for a dockland area. Identify the advantages and disadvantages of each scheme.
- 2b Identify groups of people who might oppose or promote each of the three development schemes.
- 2c Give the point of view of one named group opposing any of the three schemes.
- 2d Explain why urban renewal has been necessary in many dockland areas of British cities.



- 4 Explain the changes in land uses from city centre to suburbs quoting examples from a major settlement you have studied.
- 5 For a major city you have studied describe the range of functions and activities which are to be found in its Central Business District (CBD).

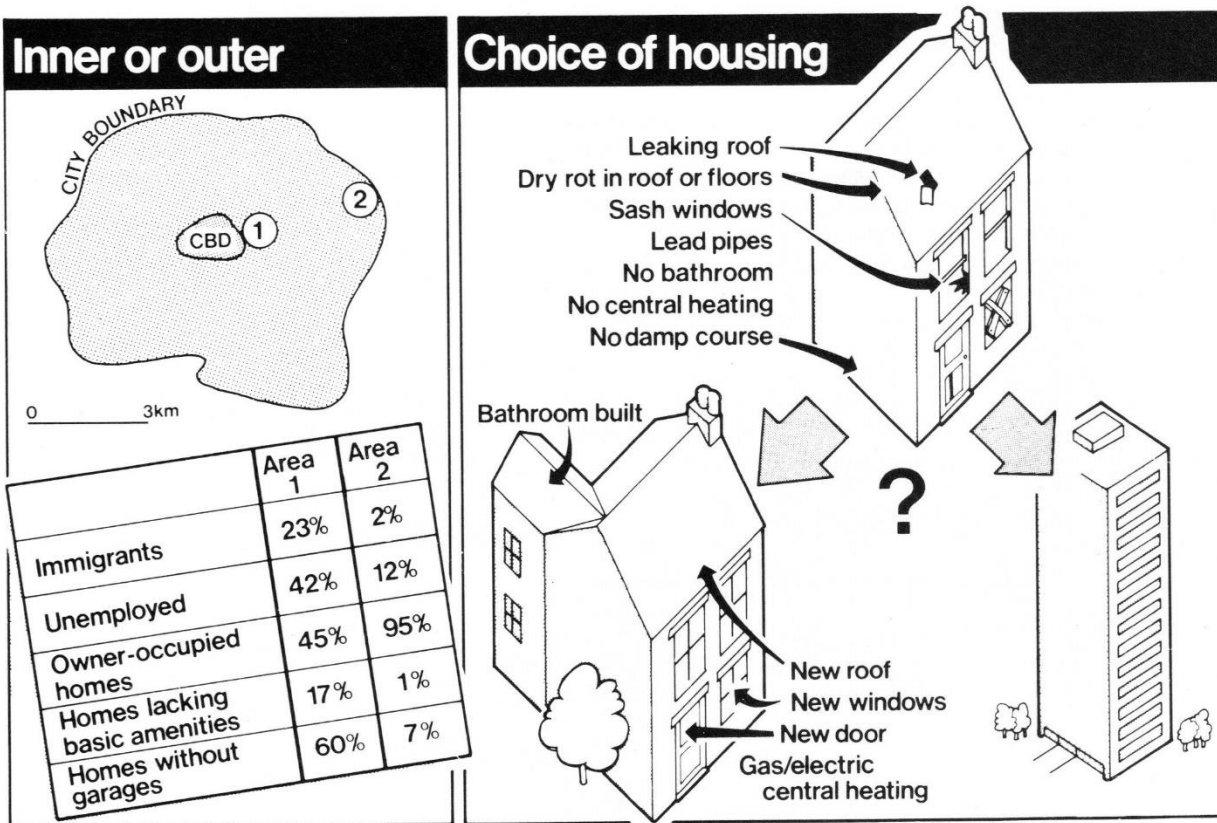
## LAND USE TRANSECT THROUGH A CITY

Housing  
Open Space  
Public Buildings  
Industry  
Offices  
Low-order shops  
High-order shops



Distance from City Centre (CBD)

# INNER CITY



The diagram above illustrates two choices in an urban renewal plan for improvements in inner-city housing areas.

1. Explain fully the two choices suggested for old terraced houses in the inner city.
2. List the advantages and disadvantages of each of the two choices for people living in the area.
3. The diagram also gives a comparison between an area in the inner city and an area in the suburbs. Draw a graph to illustrate the contrast between the two areas.
4. Explain why inner-city areas have tended to suffer more from social problems than the suburbs.
5. Explain how urban renewal has eased the social problems of many inner-city areas.
6. Many of Britain's inner cities have areas of expensive housing as well as areas of low-cost housing. What advantages of living near a city centre encourage people to buy expensive houses in inner-city areas?



# NEW TOWN

A

## LLANTARNAM PARK

# HIGH TECH PARK.

# M4 CORRIDOR.

## FROM ONLY

Yes, just £1 65 a sq. ft. That's how little it can cost you to rent Advance Factory space on one of the most exciting High Tech parks in Europe.

Llantarnam Park is on the southern edge of Cwmbran New Town. It's only a few minutes by direct express-way to the M4. Under two hours from London by High Speed trains from nearby Newport.

If you're looking for the ultimate in High-Tech accommodation, there's Raglan House at only £3 50 a sq. ft. With a similar campus style building due for completion in early 1986.

At Llantarnam Park flexibility is the name of the game. There are ready made units from 750 sq. ft. to 20,000 sq. ft. on long or short leases. Serviced greenfield sites for purchase where you can design and build to your specification.

Come and see Llantarnam Park for yourself. And why it's already attracted companies such as the Parrot Corporation, Cifer and Isomet Lasers.



## A SQ. FT.

For full details contact:-  
The Commercial Manager,  
Cwmbran Development Corporation,  
Gwent House, Cwmbran, Gwent. NP44 1XZ  
Telephone: 06333 67777

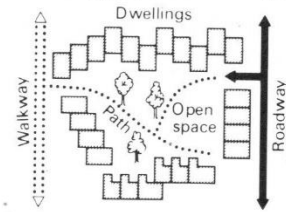


**Cwmbran**  
Britain's best located Assisted Area.

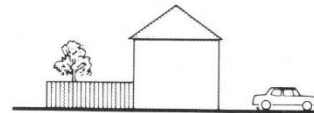
B

### The smallest units

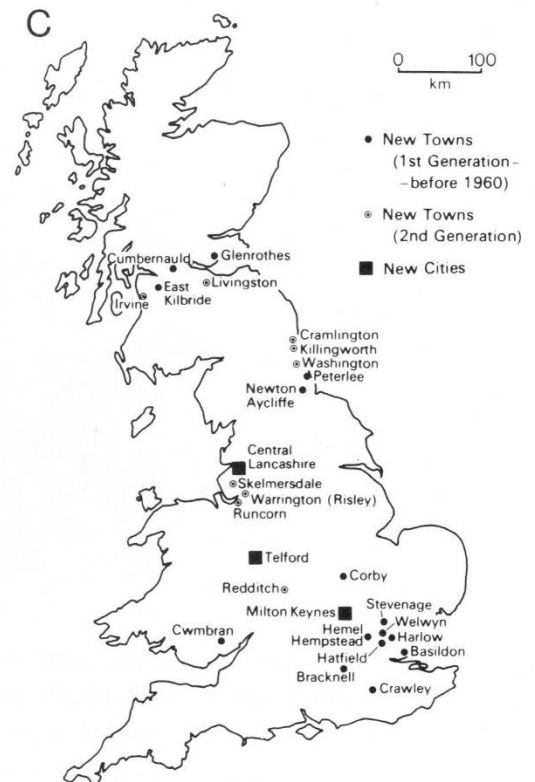
(i) The dwelling group (20-40 dwellings)



(ii) The family unit



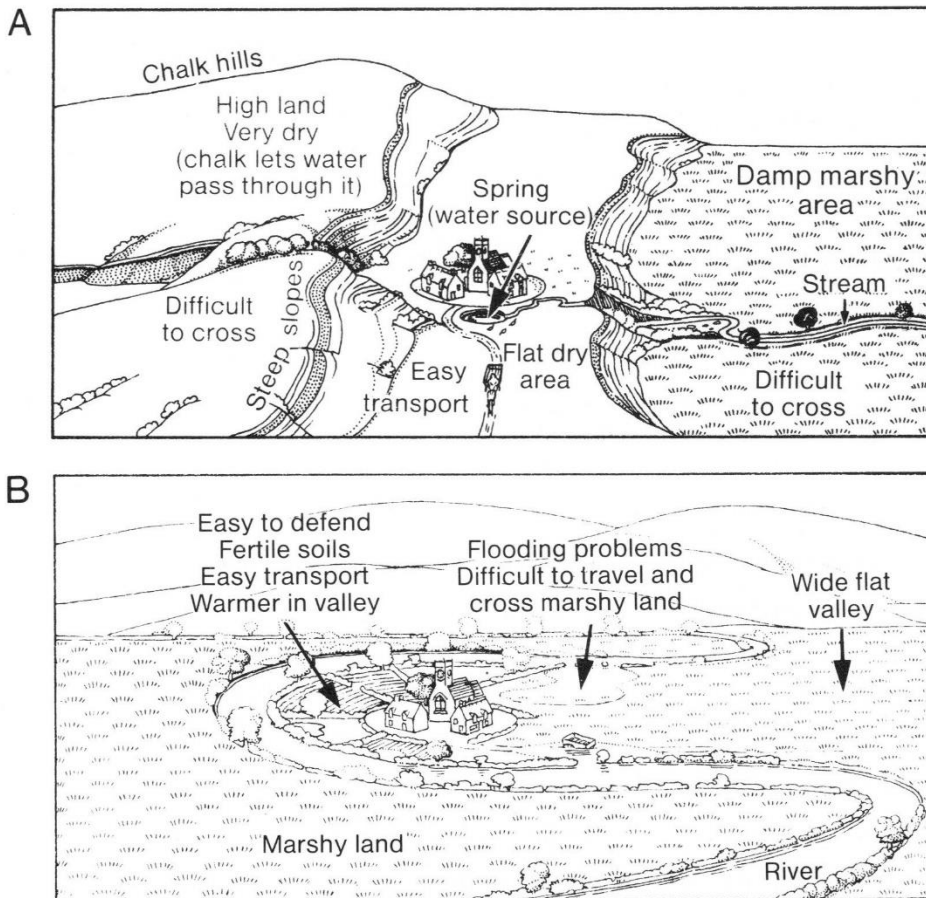
C



Look at the advert (A) above.

1. What group of people is this advert aimed at? Explain your answer.
2. What advantages and incentives can Cwmbran offer industries that set up in the new town?
3. A number of other factors influence the location of manufacturing industry. Explain the importance of any one factor not mentioned on the Cwmbran advert.
4. New towns such as Cwmbran have advantages for their inhabitants as well as for industries. Diagram B shows a typical layout for houses in a new town. What advantages does this layout have over old inner-city areas?
5. Look at the map of new towns in Britain (C). Explain the location of new towns (use an atlas map to help you).

# THIS PLACE OR THAT?



1. Look at diagrams A and B.

Describe the place (**site**) in which the settlements are built.

Site A \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Site B \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Which of the two sites do you think is best for a town? Site \_\_\_\_\_

Give **two** reasons for your answer.

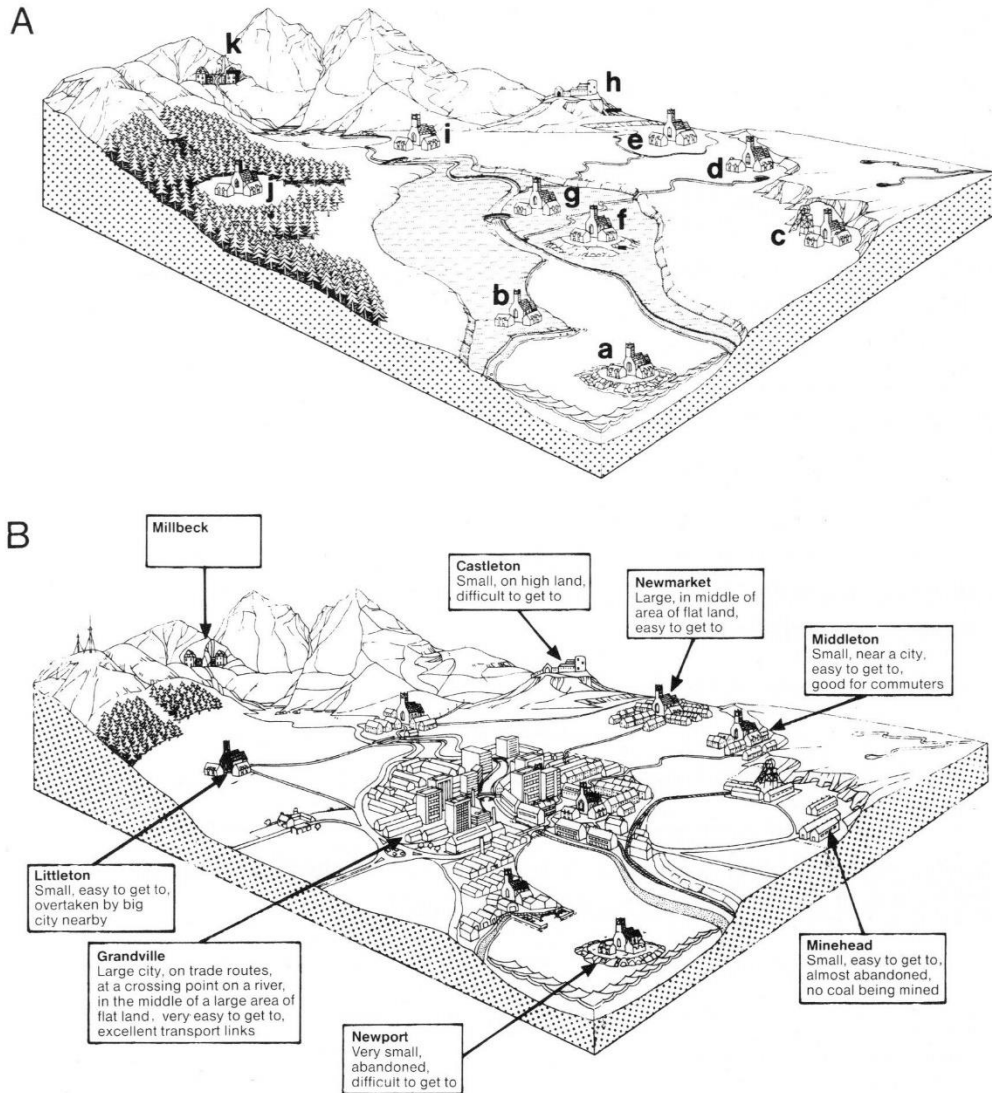
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# WHY HERE?



1. Look at diagrams A and B which show the same imaginary area in 1800 and 2020

Describe the **situation** (where the settlement is) of Grandville on diagram B.

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2. Give **two** reasons why Grandville grew into a large city while other settlements in the area remained small.

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